



FRANCE'S SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
Implementation of United Nations Security Council
“Women, peace and security”
resolutions
2015-2018





Introduction

“Women, peace and security” agenda: Adoption and follow-up of Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 and 2122.

Women are affected by armed conflict in a number of ways: they may be both victims of violence and themselves combatants or members – voluntary or otherwise – of the armed forces. They may also potentially be actively involved in all phases of conflicts, and especially in the peace building, security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) processes, as well as in reconstruction and development policies.

On 31 October, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security”. The resolution called for greater participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building. It urged states to take the necessary steps to protect women before, during and after conflicts. It reaffirmed respect for the fundamental rights of women and girls and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making processes as both objectives and essential instruments of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and fostering a culture of peace.

The Security Council has continued and strengthened this commitment by adopting six other resolutions entitled “Women, Peace and Security”¹, thus enabling a relatively comprehensive institutional mechanism to be set up, bringing together the relevant international instruments: in particular, the creation of a mandate for a Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (Resolution 1888), annual reports (Resolution 1820) and the “name and shame list” (Resolution 1960), a team of experts on sexual violence in conflicts (Resolution 1888), advisers for the protection of women in United Nations peacekeeping operations (Resolution 1888).

Yet as the number of crises increases, the level of violence against women remains extreme. Meanwhile, the participation of women in the peace negotiation and peace building processes remains insufficient. This situation continues to call for greater international mobilisation.

France’s international and European engagement relating to the “Women, Peace and Security” issue

France, as a member of the Security Council, actively and consistently supported the seven “Women, Peace and Security” resolutions which have been adopted since 2000 and has been a leading proponent of certain issues therein (fight against impunity and the International Criminal Court, health and sexual and reproductive rights in particular).

It ensures that the provisions of the “Women, Peace and Security” resolutions are present in the geographical resolutions and more particularly the resolutions creating or renewing peacekeeping operations (following on from Resolutions 2098 (2013) on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2100 (2013) on Mali, 2149 (2014) or 2127 (2013) on the CAR and 2112 (2013) on Côte d’Ivoire, integrating protection mechanisms on the ground and advisers for the protection of women. France thus made sure to provide MONUSCO (UN stabilization mission in DRC) with the necessary tools to carry out its mission to protect civilians, including by authorizing the deployment of a specialized

¹ 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013)



“intervention brigade” responsible for neutralizing armed groups who are terrorizing civilian populations.

Since 2006, France, alongside the Netherlands, has also been proposing a biennial resolution of the UN General Assembly on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women. France is heavily involved in the activities of the Commission on the Status of Women, the functional commission of ECOSOC, focusing on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France is providing both political and financial support to UN Women, with which it strengthened its partnership in May 2012 and to the offices of the Special Representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict as well as on Children and Armed Conflict.

France is mobilized to help the “Women, Peace and Security” agenda gain greater international attention: inclusion of a “Women, Peace and Security” point on the G8 agenda under the French Presidency in 2011 (experts’ meeting on peacekeeping and peace-building); support for the United Kingdom’s Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI) initiative since its launch in 2012.

France places particular attention on fighting impunity. It was author or co-author of all the geographical resolutions of the Security Council referring to the International Criminal Court, from Resolution 1593 (2005) on Darfur to Resolution 2100 on Mali and 2112 on Côte d’Ivoire in 2013. In addition to this support for the work of the ICC under the multilateral framework is bilateral diplomatic action, as well as the financial support from France, which is the fourth-highest contributor to the ICC.

France is also active within the European Union in order to promote the “Women, Peace and Security” agenda. Through its leading role in European defence policy, France has instigated an overhaul of the operational documents from the CSDP and EU missions, with the aim of including protection for women in conflict situations and promoting their role in post-crisis situations. It is a member of the EU Informal Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, the main aim of which is to evaluate the implementation of resolutions by Member States based on EU indicators.

The French policy on promoting the rights of women and gender equality is an integral part of France’s international commitments:

- it strives to fully implement the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
- it is based on the dual approach recommended by the Beijing Platform for Action:
 - + specific approach: corrective measures designed to correct or offset inequality;
 - + mainstreaming approach: systematic assessment, in every public decision, of the impact the decision may have on gender equality.

Since 2012, France has set a target for the comprehensive promotion of women’s rights: professional equality and the fight against gender discrimination at work, the fight against sexist violence and stereotypes, the fight against poverty among women, and equal access for men and women to political, social and professional responsibilities, with parity which does not only apply to the political field, but to all institutions. The Act for Real Equality between Women and Men of 4 August 2014 takes this comprehensive approach.



Implementation of France's first national action plan (2010-2013)

In 2004, the Security Council urged all Member States to draw up a national action plan (NAP) to implement the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions. In October 2010, France adopted an initial plan which pledged to provide a consistent and concerted strategy for the cross-cutting issue of women and armed conflict.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI) coordinated the implementation of this Interministerial action plan which was put in place in 2011 and ended in late 2013. It chaired the Interministerial steering committee, which met every six months.

Drawn up following an interministerial process and following consultation with civil society, the first action plan had four objectives:

1. Protecting women against violence and working to ensure respect for their fundamental rights
2. Increasing the direct participation of women in peacekeeping missions and reconstruction operations by promoting their access to functions, including high-ranking ones, within both civilian and military components;
3. Raising awareness of respect for women's rights in training programmes, including within the framework of security system reform projects and for staff deployed in external missions;
4. Developing political and diplomatic action for implementing the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda.

The NAP included indicators for implementing the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions, as well as a timetable of actions to be taken and the administrations responsible. It was subject to prior notice and an assessment (June 2013) by the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH).

In addition to its constant international mobilization and the support provided to the UN mechanisms (see above), France has implemented, within the framework of the first NAP, cooperation programmes, including in partnership with UN Women, mainly in Africa and the Arab World. These programmes include elements supporting increased involvement from women in the decision-making processes and the protection of women against violence:

- Implementation of a "Fighting violence against women" programme in partnership with UN Women for Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Mali, Niger and Cameroon (€1.5 million, 2011-2013). A technical expert was made available to UN Women in Jordan.

- Implementation of a "Gender and Social Cohesion" programme (€1.3 million, 2013-2016) on the employment of young men and women in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, in partnership with UN Women;

- Grant of €500,000 to UN Women for a cooperation project on women's access to justice in Afghanistan (2011-2013);

- Programme for including gender issues in security system reform processes in collaboration with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (Senegal, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia);

- Implementation of the programme to fight against maternal mortality and gender violence under the G8 Muskoka commitments in 16 Sub-saharan African countries, Haiti and Afghanistan. The financial



commitment with the United Nations is €19 million per year for 5 years, including €1 per year with UN Women for including gender and the fight against violence in the maternal health programmes;

- Implementation of a programme on girls' education and the fight against gender violence in schools in French-speaking Africa (€3.3 in 2012-2013 in partnership with UNICEF, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso);

Specific cooperation financing has also been established, e.g.

- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, since 2012 the French Embassy in Kinshasa has provided over €2 million to projects implemented by Congolese NGOs aiming to combat sexual violence, to promote the participation of women in decision-making processes and the socio-economic insertion of vulnerable women. France supports Panzi hospital which is dedicated to victims of sexual attacks (allocation of €200,000 and 2 tons of medicine in 2013), and Female Solidarity for Integrated Peace and Development (SOFEPADI) (over €90,000 since 2011) in order to support it in its work of raising awareness, providing legal aid and reintegrating women who have been victims of violence. It also supports the development by Médecins du Monde of a community mental health programme in North Kivu province within the framework of the fight against sexual violence (€500,000 for 2011-2013). It also supported the reform of legal institutions in the DRC (support for drawing up a new criminal code and formulating the national action plan for improving health conditions in prisons in particular).

- In the context of the Syrian crisis: France has provided support to the gynaecological and obstetrics unit of the NGO *Gynécologie sans frontières* (Gynaecology without borders), present from August 2012 to October 2013 in the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan. In 2013-2014, France supported a project by the Soriyat for Development association which helps Syrian women within Syria and Lebanon, with a psychological support component for victims of sexual violence. Alongside Geneva II, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs met a delegation of women to show his support for greater involvement from women in Syrian delegations. France reiterated this message at a meeting organized at the Security Council in January 2014. In December 2013 in Geneva, it organized an event on the same theme.

- In the Central African Republic, France is providing financing to UNICEF (programme to protect children against violence and the recruitment by armed groups, €150,000 in 2013). This project includes a specific component on reduction violence against women and girls. Funds have also been channelled to programmes to protect women and children in the CAR (€100,000 in 2014).

- In 2013 in Mali, extra funds (€600,000) were allocated to projects for promoting the rights of women and supporting local women's associations.

Furthermore, France has organized several events specifically dedicated to fighting sexual violence in conflicts and implementing "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions. In March 2013, France organized the first World Francophone Women's Forum, mainly focusing on combating sexual violence and empowering women.

On 6 December 2013, a mobilization meeting on sexual violence in conflict was organized alongside the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa, with the participating of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to promote the implementation of "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions in Africa.

In March 2014, France was also behind the initiative of a debate at the human rights Council on combatting sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



In May 2014, France hosted the Paris Summit for Security in Nigeria to step up the regional and international mobilization against the Boko Haram terrorist group, following the kidnapping of 270 Nigerian schoolgirls.

Finally, as regards the training component, training on women's rights was provided for personnel responsible for security system reform issues, for officials responsible for asylum requests and for new diplomats. In June 2013 the Defence Minister adopted an inter-army publication on the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions which should allow a more systematic implementation of training modules (currently, raising awareness among staff going on an external mission) and the creation of the function of operational human environmental adviser.



France's second action plan (2015-2018)

The objectives of the 2nd "Women, Peace and Security" (2015-2018) national action plan rest on five pillars:

Pillar 1: Participation of women in managing conflict and post-conflict situations

Pillar 2: Protecting women against violence and protecting women's rights during conflict and post-conflict periods

Pillar 3: Fighting impunity

Pillar 4: Prevention by raising awareness of the issues linked to the fight against gender violence, women's rights and gender rights

Pillar 5: Promoting the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda regionally and internationally

With the exception of pillar 5, each of these pillars includes three commitments:

1. Domestic policy
2. Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes
3. Multilateral activities

Indicators have been included in the 2nd national action plan "Women, Peace and Security" (2015-2018) and will be subject to regular assessment.



Objectives of the 2nd national action plan

France intends to make the following commitments within the framework of its second national action plan:

Pillar 1: Participation of women in managing conflict and post-conflict situations

1. Domestic policy
 - Increase the participation of women in peacekeeping and peace-building operations (civilian and military components)
 - Increase the participation of women in command posts or positions of responsibility in France
2. Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes
 - Support the participation of women in crisis recovery processes, electoral processes and all decision-making processes in the countries affected by armed conflict or recovering from a crisis.
 - Within the framework of cooperation programmes for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, take into account the specific role of women.
3. Multilateral activities
 - Increase the participation of women in international and regional bodies, particularly in positions of responsibility

Pillar 2: Protecting women against violence and protecting women's rights during conflict and post-conflict periods

1. Domestic policy
 - Increase consideration of gender and the protection of women against sexual violence in military operations
 - Increase consideration of issues linked to gender and violence against women in asylum procedures
2. Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes
 - In the framework of French humanitarian aid, provide the specific assistance required by women who are victims of violence and specific gender-related needs
 - Support cooperation programmes in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration which is sensitive to the specific needs of women and girls
 - Within the framework of development aid, ensure the protection of women against all forms of violence in conflict and post-conflict countries
 - Support and protect human rights defenders
3. Multilateral activities
 - Encourage the ratification of treaties for the protection of women and their rights in conflict and post-conflict situations



- Strengthen the legal framework and the measures against the exploitation and sexual abuse perpetrated by staff members of the peacekeeping missions or abroad
- Promote the respect and protection of humanitarian workers

Pillar 3: Fighting impunity

1. Domestic policy

- Increase prosecution of sexual violence as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide before national jurisdictions
- Increase the training of French magistrates in gender equality and women's rights

2. Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes

- Support the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of sexual violence and increased access to justice for women in conflict-affected countries.

3. Multilateral activities

- Continue to actively support international criminal justice
- Continue to support the European Union's zero-tolerance policy on sexual violence
- Increase support for documentation and investigations in the area of sexual violence in conflicts within the multilateral framework

Pillar 4: Prevention by raising awareness of the issues linked to the fight against gender violence, women's rights and gender rights

1. Domestic policy

- Increase the training of staff deployed by France to external operations in the fields of women's rights, gender equality and the fight against gender violence
- Increase awareness of women's rights, gender equality and the issues regarding "Women, Peace and Security" among officials in the relevant Ministries
- Promote education on gender equality, women's rights and the prevention of violence against women at the educational level

2. Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes

Support training efforts in the areas of the fight against violence against women, women's rights and gender equality in countries in post-conflict situations

3. Multilateral activities

- Support training efforts in the areas of the fight against gender violence, women's rights and gender equality in international and regional organizations



Pillar 5: Promoting the “Women, Peace and Security” agenda regionally and internationally

- Continue to support within international bodies, in particular the United Nations and NATO, better consideration of the “Women, Peace and Security” resolutions
- Continue to support, within the framework of the EU and in particular CSDP operations, the implementation of the “Women, Peace and Security” resolutions

Follow-up and assessment of the 2nd national action plan

This action plan is a living document, whose commitments cover the 2015-2018 period.

To this end, the following approach will be taken:

- Half-yearly meetings of a steering committee, bringing together all relevant Ministries and administrations
- The French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDDH) and the French High Council for Gender Equality (HCE) will attend one steering committee meeting per year.

Exchange of best practices:

In addition to national coordination and consultations, the possibility of exchanges of best practices with other States will be considered. These consultations will take place within the European Union framework and will involve third countries that have adopted or wish to adopt their own national action plan.

Parliamentary control over the implementation

Implementation of the plan will be discussed in a final report, which will be presented to the relevant Parliamentary committees.

Mid-term and final evaluations

A mid-term and final evaluation will be jointly conducted by the French High Council for Gender Equality (HCE) and the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDDH).



Table of commitments

Pillar 1: Participation of women in managing conflict and post-conflict situations

Domestic policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
<p>Increase the participation of women in peace-keeping and peace-consolidation operations in which France is involved (civilian and military components)</p>	<p>1. Continue the policy of professional equality between the women and men of the Defence Ministry, particularly by increased female personnel in recruitment centres, military schools and officer training schools</p>	<p>Objective: Annual growth of 10% among female staff in each structure, including management</p> <p>Proportion of female students at the <i>école d'état-major</i> (military training school) and the <i>école de guerre</i> (war school)</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual, objectives which can be revised in 2017)</p>
	<p>2. Measures to increase the participation of women in peace-</p>	<p>Creation of a guide to help departing candidates</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual)</p>



	keeping or CSDP missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and percentage of women proposed by France by position (PKO mission or CSDP operations – civil party) - Number and type of actions to increase the participation of women in (civilian) CSDP peacekeeping missions each year 		
	3. Strengthen communication actions to promote the participation of women in civilian operations in the field	<p>Number and type of communication actions carried out each year, including in particular concrete information on how to prepare for them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - articles in internal reviews or the website on feedback or descriptions of women on missions - practical manual on the means of and conditions for access with the presentation of UN, European and 	Ministry of the Interior	2015-2018 (annual)



		national mechanisms - language training		
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Increase the participation of women in command posts or positions of responsibility in France	1. Measures to increase the participation of women in command posts in the army: - Build a pool of female candidates for appointments to management positions - Continue to produce gender-based statistics and publish a comparative situation report on professional gender equality within the Defence Ministry	- Number of women appointed (application of the law of March 2012) - Percentage of female senior managers proposed for the management pool (objective: 40% of women by 2017) - Proportion of the appointment of women to the rank of general officer (objective: doubling by 2017) - Inclusion of gender-based statistics in the social balance sheet from 2014	Ministry of Defence	2015-2018 (annual)
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	<p>2. Measures to increase women's participation in command posts or positions of responsibility in the police forces and gendarmerie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a pool of 75 high-potential women to meet the objectives set by the 2012 Sauvadet law for a rate of 40% in public sector management positions by 2018 - HR coaching programme for the identified women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women in the high-potential pool - Number of women in the pool applying for positions of responsibility - Number of women appointed to positions of responsibility 	Ministry of the Interior	2015-2018
	<p>3. Support equal representation from women in diplomatic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perfecting the existing statistical tool for assessing parity. - Implementation of the 	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI)	



	management positions.	<p>Time Charter in 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that each year the percentage of women promoted is always higher or at least equal to the proportion of women among the employees likely to be promoted in order to meet the 40% objective of first-time female appointments by 2018. 		
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Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
<p>Support the participation of women in crisis recovery processes, electoral processes and in all decision-making processes in the countries affected by armed conflicts or</p>	<p>1- Financing cooperation programmes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the participation of women in post-crisis situations, electoral processes and all decision-making processes; - Support the civil society organizations working to 	<p>Actions supported by France with an impact on the participation of women in post-conflict situations, electoral processes and all decision-making processes.</p> <p>Implementation of a gender and development strategy.</p>	<p>MAEDI</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual)</p>



recovering from a crisis	increase the participation of women in decision-making processes.			
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	2- Include in France's bilateral and regional dialogues on security issues the themes regarding the implementation of the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions and in particular the issue of full and equal participation of women	Occurrence of references to the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda in the instructions/action plans of newly-appointed Ambassadors in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, or in permanent missions of France to regional or multilateral bodies addressing peace and security issues. Annual Report	MAEDI	2015-2018
	3- Promote equal conditions for men and women to access regionally-oriented national schools (ENVRs)	Estimate of the percentage of women among trainees in ENVRs	MAEDI	2015-2018 (annual)
Within the framework of cooperation programmes for disarmament,	- Take account of the specific role of women in DDR programmes		Ministry of Defence	



demobilization and reintegration (DDR), take into account the specific role of women				
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Multilateral and regional policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
Increase the participation of women in international and regional bodies, particularly in positions of responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support, while observing skills criteria, the candidacies and appointments of French women in international and regional bodies, particularly in positions of responsibility: - Continue to increase the pool of female candidacies, including at D1 and D2 level for peacekeeping and special missions; - Continue to produce gender-based statistics. 	<p>Number of French women in PKOs, special missions and other international and regional organizations.</p> <p>Change in the number of French women within the pool of the Department of Field Support who can be recruited to positions of responsibility within PKOs and special missions</p>	<p>MAEDI</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual follow-up)</p>



Pillar 2: Protecting women against violence and protecting women's rights during conflict and post-conflict periods

Domestic policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
Increase consideration of gender and the protection of women against sexual violence in military operations	1- Training for staff deployed to external operations to raise awareness of the issue of sexual violence in military operations		Ministry of Defence	2015-2018 (annual, objectives which can be revised in 2017)
	2- Consideration of gender issues and protection of women in Civil-Military Co-operation (CIMIC)	List of actions implemented under the CIMIC specifically taking into account these issues	Ministry of Defence Ministry of the Interior	2015-2018 (annual, revisable in 2017)



	3- Adopt a zero-tolerance policy within the army on sexual violence and harassment.	Implementation of the equality action plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- number of victim support actions (creation of a counselling unit and implementation of a partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs)- number of prevention initiatives (amendment of the defence code, training and raising awareness among staff)- list of transparency actions (publication of statistics and information on the aid mechanism)- number of initiatives to clarify sanctions- adoption of a timetable for implementing the measures set out in the equality action plan- inclusion of statistics on sexual violence and harassment in the social report (early 2015)	Ministry of Defence	2015-2018 (annual, revisable in 2017)



<p>Increase consideration of issues linked to gender and violence against women in asylum procedures</p>	<p>1- Provide <u>mandatory</u> training on taking account of gender for peacekeeping operations (introductory courses, lifelong training) and the other actors involved in the course of the asylum procedure (prefectures, OFII - French agency in charge of migration and welcoming foreign people, regional platforms).</p>	<p>Percentage of trained protection officers</p>	<p>OFPRA (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons)</p>	<p>2018</p>
	<p>2- Produce gender-based statistics, as well as specific analysis on the situation of women, regarding the processing of requests for international protection at all stages of the procedure.</p>	<p>- Presence in the OFPRA annual activity report of analysis material specific to the status of women.</p> <p>- Internal distribution of analysis material specific to the status of women as regards the processing of asylum requests</p>	<p>OFPRA</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual)</p>
	<p>3- Make instruments available on carrying out an asylum request interview on the grounds of gender-based persecution.</p>	<p>- Number of instruments to help conduct interviews specific to gender-related persecution, created in 2017</p>	<p>OFPRA</p>	<p>2018</p>
	<p>4- Appointment of "gender" representatives to OFPRA, the</p>	<p>Number of annual meetings of "gender"</p>	<p>OFPRA, CNDA,</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual)</p>



	CNDA (French National Court of Asylum) and regional welcome platforms.	representatives	Ministry of the Interior	
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Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
In the framework of French humanitarian aid, provide the specific assistance required by women who are victims of violence and specific gender-related needs	1. Strengthen effective coverage of needs relating to access to health care for women, including sexual and reproductive, legal and psycho-social care in humanitarian aid programmes	- Occurrence of references with aspects linked to gender in French-supported programmes.	MAEDI	2015-2018 (annual)
	2. Support international programmes to help victims.	- Number of organizations to help victims of violence supported by France.	MAEDI AFD (French Development Agency)	2015-2018
- Support cooperation	Support the implementation of		MAEDI	



<p>programmes in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) which is sensitive to the specific needs of women and girls</p>	<p>activities to generate revenue for women who are ex-combatants or associated with them, or affected by armed conflict</p>			<p>2015-2018</p>
<p>Within the framework of development aid, ensure the protection of women against all forms of violence in conflict and post-conflict countries</p>	<p>Finance and implement targeted programmes in partnership with international organizations and agencies and/or French and international NGOs, aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assist and compensate victims of sexual and gender-related violence, particularly in the form of educational programmes to remove the stigma and discrimination experienced by victims of sexual violence; - facilitate victims' access 	<p>Number of cooperation programmes implemented in countries in conflict- and post-conflict situations in the area of the fight against violence against women and support for victims of violence.</p>	<p>MAEDI AFD (French Development Agency)</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>



	to health and sexual and reproductive rights; - Facilitate victims' access to psychological support			
Support and protect human rights defenders	- Actions to raise awareness within the diplomatic network of the specific issues of women human rights defenders.			2015-2018

Multilateral and regional policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
- Encourage the ratification of treaties for the protection of women and their rights in conflict and post-conflict situations	Encourage States to ratify and implement the: - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination against Women and its Protocol; - Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. - Arms Trade Treaty (2013) ; - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or	Occurrence of this objective in the Ambassadors' instructions/action plans	MAEDI	2015-2018



	Punishment; - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; - Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.			
- Strengthen the legal framework and the measures against the exploitation and sexual abuse perpetrated by staff members of the peacekeeping missions or abroad	Participation in the relevant bodies of peacekeeping operations in order to support and promote the zero-tolerance policy in peacekeeping operations.		MAEDI Ministry of Defence	2015-2018
- Promote the respect and protection of humanitarian workers	International advocacy for this objective		MAEDI	2015-2018



Pillar 3: Fighting impunity

Domestic policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
Increase prosecution of sexual violence as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide before national jurisdictions	Work of the "Crime against humanity" unit which exercises jurisdiction to investigate, prosecute and try crimes against humanity and war crimes.		Ministry of Justice	
Increase the training of French magistrates in gender equality and women's rights	Training of future judges under the French National School for the Judiciary (ENM) and existing judges through lifelong training	100% of new judges trained in 2017	Ministry of Justice	2017 Objective revisable in 2017



Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes:

Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
<p>Support the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of sexual violence and increased access to justice for women in conflict-affected countries.</p>	<p>1- Finance targeted cooperation programmes in conflict and post-conflict countries to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enable States which have ratified the Rome Statute to prosecute the perpetrators of sexual crimes in their own jurisdictions (institutional support, training) - increase women's access to justice, including traditional justice; - support the collection of data on violent sexual crimes; - support civil society organizations working to provide women with access to justice and towards the fight against impunity; 	<p>Cooperation programmes carried out by conflict- or post-conflict countries including issues of increasing women's access to justice and the fight against impunity.</p> <p>SSR, justice and police cooperation programmes including a gender representative or dimension</p>	<p>MAEDI</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>



	- increase awareness of the fight against sexual violence and discrimination and promote gender expertise in police, justice and security sector reform cooperation programmes			
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	2- Study the possibility of joint action with the International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF), including under the FRANCOPOL networks (international police training network) and the Association of Francophone Prosecutors (AIPPF)	Number of consultation meetings on these issues	MAEDI Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Justice	2018
	3- Systematically include, within the framework of bilateral dialogue with conflict or post-conflict countries and French regional dialogue, the themes regarding the implementation of Women, Peace and Security	Occurrence of this objective in the instructions/action plans of the newly-appointed Ambassadors in conflict- or post-conflict countries which include this issue	MAEDI	2015-2018



	resolutions, including the issue of the fight against impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence and the criminalization of said violence.			
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Multilateral and regional policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
Continue to actively support international criminal justice	1. Encourage States to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), including conflict- and post-conflict countries, and encourage full cooperation with the Court.	Occurrence of this objective in the Ambassadors' instructions/action plans Organization of regional seminars on promoting international criminal justice	MAEDI MAEDI	2015-2018 (annual) 2018
	2. Continue French cooperation with the ICC.		MAEDI Ministry of Justice	2015-2018



	3. Examine the possibility of supporting the ICC Trust Fund for Victims (TFV)		MAEDI Ministry of Justice	2015-2018
	4. Support for NGO programmes to raise awareness of the work of the International Criminal Court	Number of cooperation programmes which include a component on international criminal justice.	MAEDI AFD (French Development Agency)	2015-2018
Continue to support the European Union's zero-tolerance policy on sexual violence	1. Participation in the European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes 2. French participation in the work of the EU on guidelines on violence against women and girls, on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and in the Women, Peace and Security resolutions (1325 (2000)) and		Ministry of Justice MAEDI	2015-2018



	follow-ups.			
Increase support for documentation and investigations in the area of sexual violence in conflicts within the multilateral framework	1. Support within the United Nations for creating international investigation mechanisms and mechanisms for identifying serious human rights violations	Support for the Special Representatives of the UNSG on Violence Against Children and for Children and Armed Conflict	MAEDI	2015-2018
	2. Support and financing of gender and child experts in armed conflict in international organizations and the EU	Number of "gender" experts on children in armed conflict	All Ministries MAEDI coordination	2015-2018
	3. Identify multi-disciplinary experts who can be mobilized in crisis situations	Build a file	All Ministries MAEDI coordination	2015-2018



Pillar 4: Prevention by raising awareness of the issues linked to the fight against gender violence, women's rights and gender rights

Domestic policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
<p>Increase the training of staff deployed by France to external operations in the fields of women's rights, gender equality and the fight against gender violence</p>	<p>Organize consistent and mandatory training on the issues of women's rights, gender equality and raising awareness of gender violence for French staff leaving for external operations (military, police and civilian).</p>	<p>Number and percentage of training modules focusing on the area of assignment or mission, given prior to assignment or on the ground to French government officials, that examine the differential impact of conflict on women, women's rights and the fight against gender violence.</p> <p>Number of effective participants.</p> <p>Content: specific module or integration of the theme into other modules.</p> <p>Number of training hours provided.</p> <p>Number of human environment advisers on deployed operations</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>2015-2018 (annual)</p>



		(CONSEHO – Ministry of Defence) and number of training hours received by CONSEHO on gender/women's protection issues		
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Increase awareness of women's rights, gender equality and the issues regarding "Women, Peace and Security" among officials in the relevant Ministries	Consistently include mandatory sessions on gender equality and women's rights in training for new diplomatic staff, as well as for civilian and military Defence staff, and in lifelong learning.	Number and percentage of mandatory training sessions; number and percentage of trained personnel. Number of effective participants. Content: specific module or integration of the theme into other modules. Number of training hours provided.	Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, MAEDI Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Women's Rights	2015-2018
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	<p>1. Information and mobilization of the staff and diplomatic networks on French actions for implementing "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions</p>	<p>Take account of this issue in the Ambassadors' instructions/action plan - send an annual diplomatic note to Embassies to raise awareness of "Women, Peace and Security" issues - provide information tools on the Ministry's websites: publish fact sheets – integrate the "Women, Peace and Security" theme into the meetings of MAEDI gender correspondents</p>	<p>MAEDI</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>
<p>Promote education on gender equality, women's rights and the prevention of violence against women at the educational level</p>	<p>1. Include the issue in defence and citizenship days</p> <p>2. Implement the action plan for equality between boys and girls at school, announced on 30 June 2014. 2 components: training and resource production</p>	<p>- Maintain a module on gender equality during the defence and citizenship days</p> <p>Organize national managers' seminars on equality between boys and girls, applied to academic training plans</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>
	<p>3. Continue implementing the "prevention and fight</p>		<p>Ministry of National Education</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>



	against sexist and sexual violence" component of the Interministerial convention for equality in the education system (2013-2018)	Update resources, partnerships with approved associations in the field of sexuality education, support and training academic teams.		
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Bilateral activities and cooperation programmes:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
Support training efforts in the areas of the fight against violence against women, women's rights and gender equality in countries in post-conflict situations	1. Finance and implement targeted training programmes in partnership with international organizations and agencies	Number of training programmes for combating gender violence, women's rights and gender equality in countries in post-conflict situations supported by the French government	MAEDI	2015-2018
	2. Encourage countries, particularly French-speaking countries, wishing to develop	Study the possibility of organizing joint actions to raise awareness with the OIF (conferences,	MAEDI	2015-2018



	their expertise, including by setting up national action plans, by providing technical and financial support	implementing exchanges of best practice)		
	3. support peacekeeping schools providing training on gender equality and gender-specific violence	Training available in foreign schools receiving French aid	MAEDI	2015-2018

Multilateral and regional policy:

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
Support training efforts in the areas of the fight against gender violence, women's rights and gender equality in international and regional organizations	Support and a targeted secondment of experts on women's rights for training in international and regional organizations	Number of experts "on women's rights" seconded by France for training in international or regional organizations	All Ministries	2015-2018



Pillar 5: Promoting the “Women, Peace and Security” agenda regionally and internationally

Objectives	Commitments	Indicators	Oversight	Timetable
<p>Continue to support within international bodies, in particular the United Nations and NATO, better consideration of the “Women, Peace and Security” resolutions</p>	<p>1. Promote awareness of the measures set out by the “Women, Peace and Security” resolutions, within the Security Council resolutions, including by creating or renewing peacekeeping and political missions</p>	<p>Percentage of resolutions on PKOs which include references to the Women, Peace and Security resolutions;</p> <p>Number of PKOs with gender advisers and advisers for the protection of women</p>	<p>MAEDI</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>
	<p>2. Support the instruments put in place under the United Nations (Special Representative of the UNSG for Sexual Violence in</p>	<p>Financial support for these mechanisms</p>	<p>MAEDI</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>



	<p>Conflict, Special Representative of the UNSG for Children and Armed Conflict)</p> <p>3. Participate in the Friends of 1325 group</p> <p>4. Contribute to the global "Women, Peace and Security" review in 2015</p>	<p>French high-level participation in meetings with these mechanisms</p>		
	<p>5. Promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda under NATO</p>		<p>Ministry of Defence MAEDI</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>
	<p>6. Promote gender equality in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda</p>		<p>MAEDI Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Women's Rights</p>	
<p>Continue to support, within the framework</p>	<p>1. Support the policy put in place by the EU to implement</p>	<p>Participation in EU task force meetings on UNSC</p>	<p>MAEDI</p>	<p>2015-2018</p>



of the EU and in particular CSDP operations, the implementation of the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions	Women, Peace and Security resolutions Support the deployment of gender advisers in CSDP operations.	Resolutions 1325 (2000) and follow-ups		
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ANNEX: NORMATIVE REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Benchmark resolutions:

S/RES/1325 (2000)

Resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security" is a basic resolution on the rights of women in armed conflict situations. It affirms, in particular:

- the important role of women in conflict resolution and peace building, and calls for greater participation of women in decision-making concerning conflict resolution and peace processes
- the need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations
- that all parties to armed conflict must respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls.

S/RES/1820 (2008)

Resolution 1820 (2008) calls for combating sexual violence in armed conflict, which tends to be used as a tactic of war. It notes that sexual violence may constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide. It urges States to end impunity for such acts and calls on them to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice.

S/RES/1888 (2009)

Resolution 1888 is part of the follow-up to Resolution 1820 on sexual violence in armed conflict. It recalls the responsibility of States to end impunity and prosecute those responsible for sexual violence in armed conflict and expresses the Security Council's intention to ensure that resolutions to establish or renew peacekeeping mandates contain specific provisions to protect women and children from rape and other forms of sexual violence.

S/RES/1889 (2009)

As part of the follow-up to Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1889 for the first time contains demanding provisions on the needs of women who are victims of rape and other sexual violence, particularly in terms of sexual and reproductive health.

S/RES/1960 (2010)

Resolution 1960 stresses the responsibility of States and parties to a conflict to combat impunity and end sexual violence linked to conflict. It asks the United Nations Secretary-General to draw up a name-and-shame list with the names of the States and organizations that are responsible for sexual violence. These parties are called on to take measures to end sexual violence.

S/RES/2106 (2013)

Resolution 2106 calls on all actors, including the Security Council and the parties to an armed conflict, but also all Member States and bodies of the United Nations to implement the preceding resolutions and to combat impunity for crimes committed against women.



S/RES/2122 (2013)

This resolution reiterates the importance of implementing resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions and invites the United Nations Secretary-General to organize, as a prelude to the high-level review planned for 2015, a global study on the implementation of Resolution 1325, which highlights the best practices, flaws and difficulties in implementing the new trends and priority intervention areas, and also invites him to report on the results of the study in his 2015 annual report.

The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action identify "women and armed conflict" as one of their 12 priority areas. The programme recommends that women play a greater role in preventing and resolving conflicts, building peace and governance, and that they be protected during conflict. This was the first international text to stress the importance of the safety of women and their contribution to peace, security and development.

Legal instruments and international reference texts:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Paris Conference, 1948)

4th Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950)

Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969)

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) (1977)

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) (1977)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006)

Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (2011)

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995)

Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons (1998)



Guidelines on International Protection: gender-related persecution within the context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol, HCR/GIP/02/01, 7 May 2002

Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings, United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee
European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2007)

EU Guidelines on Violence Against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination Against Them (2008)

EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict (2003, revised in 2008)

INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN REFERENCE INDICATORS

- Global indicators on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (Report of the United Nations Secretary-General of 6 April 2010)
 - Indicators for the comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of Resolutions 1325 and 1820 (2010).
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